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## HAWAII.

*Report from Honolulu—Examination of rats for plague infection.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Currie reports, August 8, through Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer:

Week ended August 8:

Rats trapped in Honolulu.....	784
Rats from Honolulu examined in this laboratory.....	631
Total rats destroyed.....	784

## CLASSIFICATION OF RATS FROM HONOLULU.

Mus rattus.....	158
Mus norvegicus.....	124
Mus alexandrinus.....	112
Mus musculus.....	366
Total classified.....	760
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,438
Rats from Honolulu showing plague infection.....	0

## HONDURAS.

*Report from Ceiba, fruit port—Sanitary measures continued—Stegomyia calopus decreasing—Sanitary conditions of Trujillo and Crystales.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jumel reports:

Week ended August 18. Present officially estimated population, 6,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. *Stegomyia calopus* appear to be decreasing in number.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 13	Bodo.....	17	0	0	0
14	Rosina.....	34	6	0	0
16	Harald.....	18	1	8	0
16	Viator.....	17	0	0	0
17	Orleanian.....	31	2	0	0

*Sanitary conditions of Trujillo and Crystales.*

Trujillo, built over the ruins of an old Spanish settlement situated upon a plateau immediately along the beach of an open bay and practically in the shadow of a precipitous coastal range of hills which rise almost to an altitude of 1,500 feet, is about 60 miles to the north-eastward from Ceiba, and has a population of about 2,000 natives and foreigners. With few exceptions all houses are of stone and concrete construction and appear to have been built with an ultimate view of protection rather than sanitary comfort. The few openings which exist are not screened. The streets are rather wide and substantially paved with cobble stones. In the center of the streets deep ditches exist and appear to serve the double purpose of drains and sewers. These ditches lead into a small creek which empties into the sea at a

point about 300 yards from the town limits. In general the ditches are useless adjuncts to the local sanitary scheme and would be a menace to the public health were it not for the heavy rainfall.

The water supply is excellent and is piped into the town and houses from the Crystales River, the intake being at a point in the hills above human habitation. Water tanks do not exist and are not allowed by the municipal authorities. There are several surface wells, all of which are properly covered and are therefore not favorable breeding places for mosquitoes. A careful scrutiny of all water receptacles revealed the presence of many *Anopheles* and not a few *Culex* larvæ, but in no instance was *Stegomyia* found. It is possible that *Stegomyia* exists, but not in sufficient numbers to be commonly observed. There are no hospitals, but there is a board of health, which is under the immediate supervision of a regularly qualified graduate in medicine. Garbage is carted outside of town limits daily and is sometimes burned. It is, however, oftener dumped into the Crystales River at a point near its mouth. Old-fashioned underground water-closets are scattered throughout the community. The port is an important distributing point for rubber and cocoanuts, but as this class of cargo is locally handled almost exclusively by large sailing vessels which clear direct for ports in the United States, very few fruit steamers make it a port of call. Communication with Ceiba is effected by means of a mule train, which requires from three to four days in transit; by small sailing vessels, and infrequently by fruit steamers. Communication with the interior is frequent and uninterrupted.

The health conditions are very good. Malarial fevers are common but mostly of mild type, and gastro-intestinal disorders are not infrequently observed among children. No quarantinable diseases exist.

Crystales, the principal suburb of Trujillo, separated from it by the Crystales River, is the largest Carib settlement on the Honduran coast. The inhabitants are exclusively of Carib origin and number about 1,500. The houses are irregularly scattered over an extensive area and kept in good sanitary condition. The streets, however, present an entirely different appearance and have been allowed to become almost impassable by a dense growth of weeds and bushes. This condition has been made materially worse by the accumulation of all kinds of garbage. The topography of the settlement is naturally favorable to efficient drainage, and no surface pools exist. This condition, combined with the absence of water tanks, is responsible for the presence of very few mosquitoes. A careful inspection showed the presence of *Anopheles* and *Culex* larvæ but no *Stegomyia*. There are very few underground cesspools and no surface wells, the necessity for the latter being obviated by the proximity of the Crystales River. There is a large public washhouse, but it is rarely used. The Caribs seem to prefer the river for all washing purposes. The health conditions appear to be excellent. Malarial fevers are not uncommon and are mostly of mild type.

*Report from Tela, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roe reports:

Week ended August 15. Present officially estimated population, about 1,250. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.